

Figure 1

Fig. 2

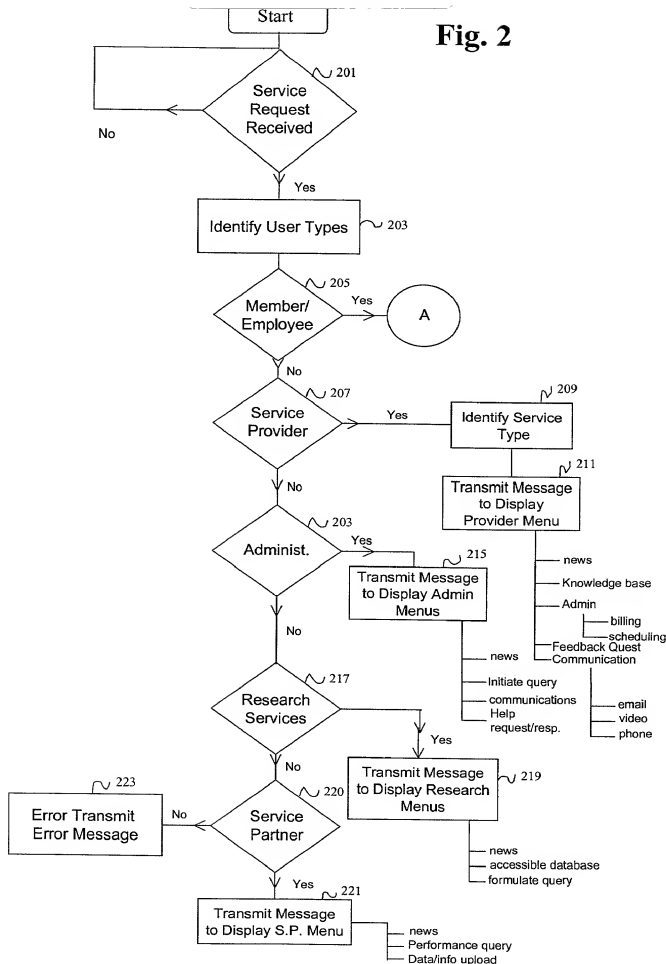


Fig. 3

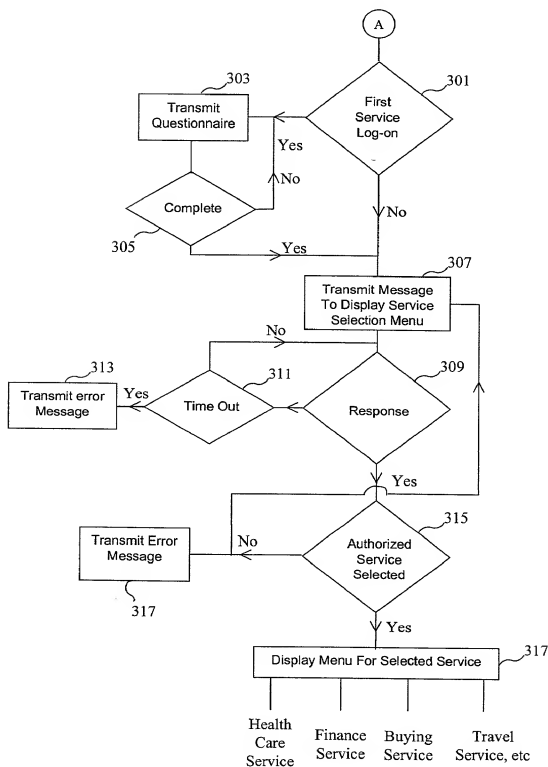
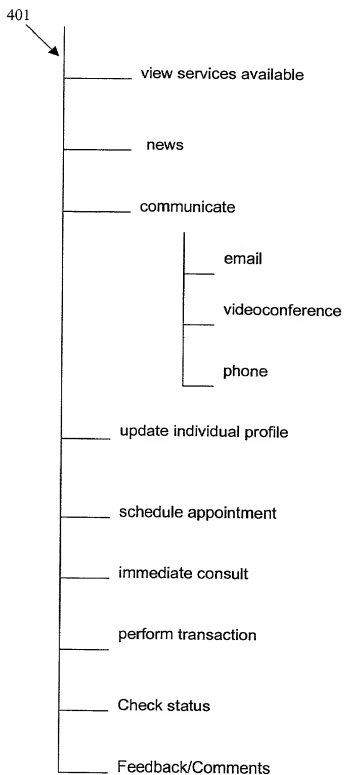


Fig. 4



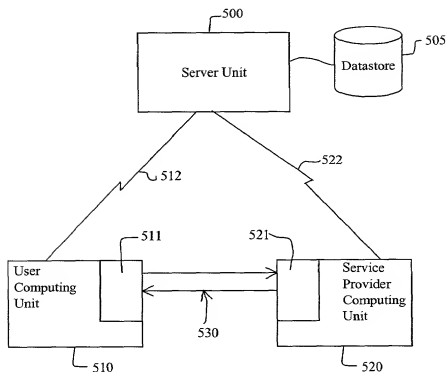
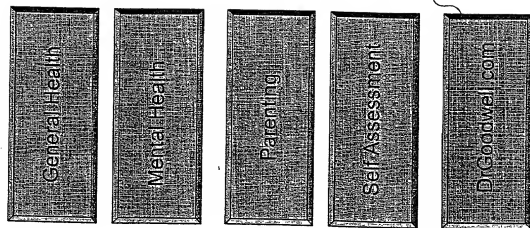


Figure 5

FIGURE 6



Welcome



Michael Cochran
Employee # 3254097

FIGURE 6



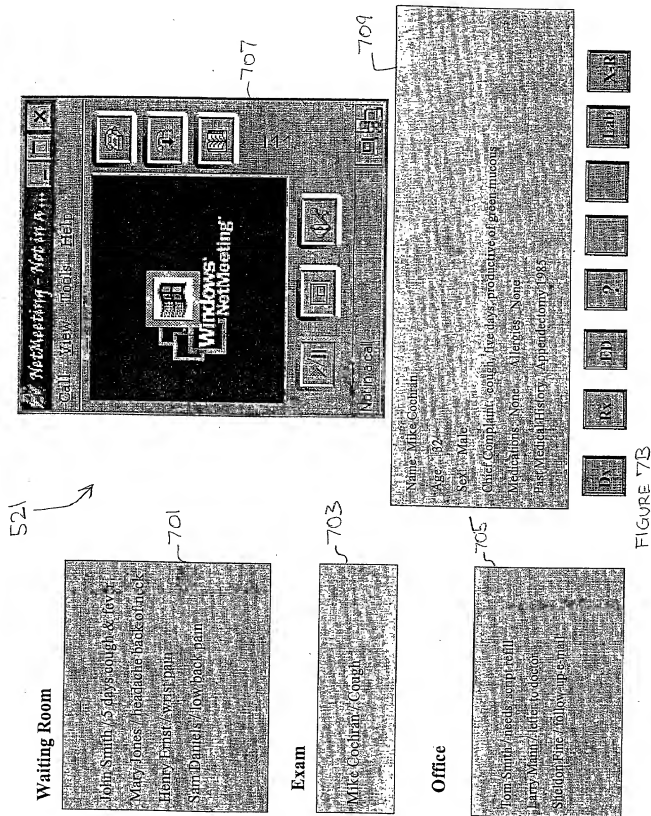


FIG. 7C

521

Waiting Room

John Smith / 5 days cough & fever
Mary Jones / Headache back of neck
Harry Brown / Wrist pain
Sam Daniels / Low back pain

Exam

Mike Cochran / Cough

Office

Tom Smith / needs x-ray refil
Larry Mann / letter to doctor
Sheldon Fine / follow up email

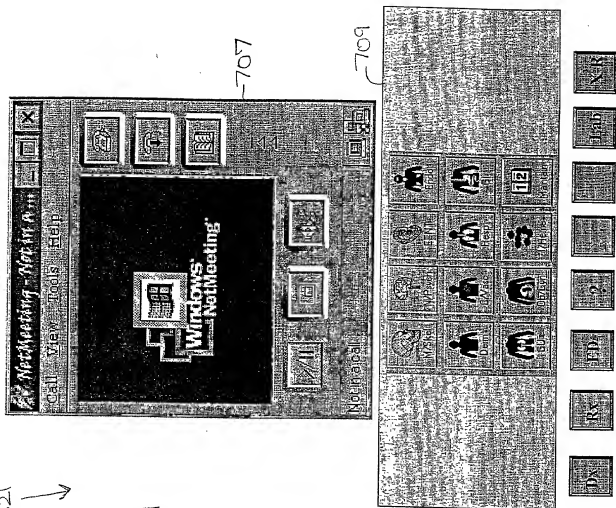
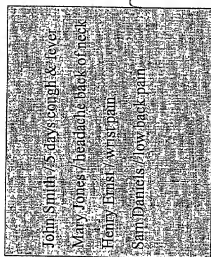


FIGURE 7C

FIG. 2D - 27x25x300

Waiting Room

521
 ↓



701

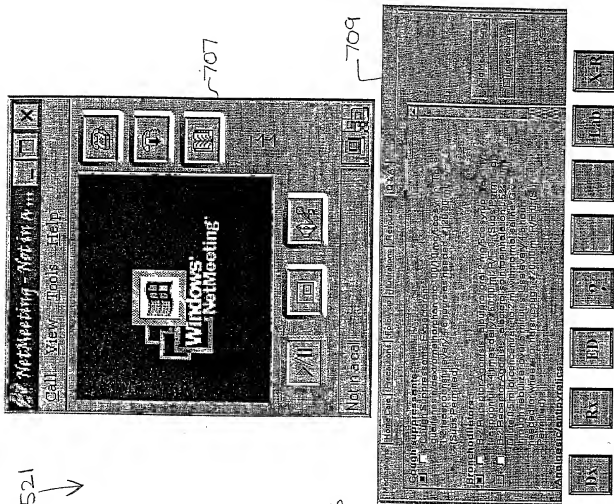
Exam



703

Office

705



707

709

FIGURE 7D

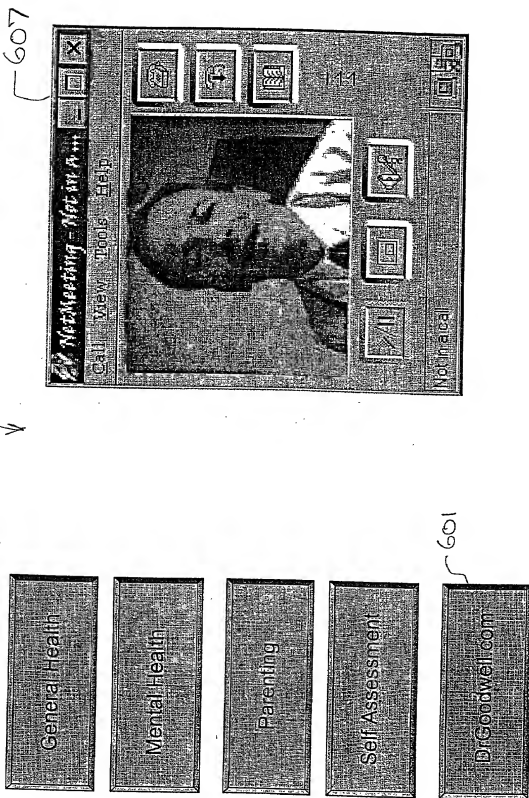


FIGURE 8

102250-22725860

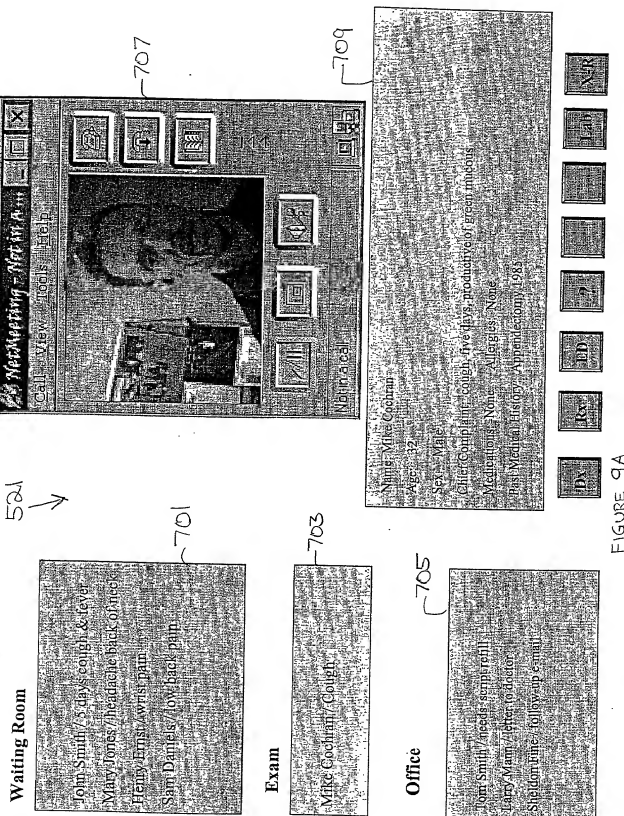


FIGURE 9A

102250-22725860

Waiting Room

521
↓

John Smith / 5 days cough & fever
Mary Jones / headache back of neck
Henry Ernst / wrist pain
Sam Daniels / low back pain

~701

Exam

Mike Cochran / Cough

~703

Office

~705

Tom Smith needs script refilled
Harry Mann / letter to doctor
Sheldon King / follow up re-x-ray

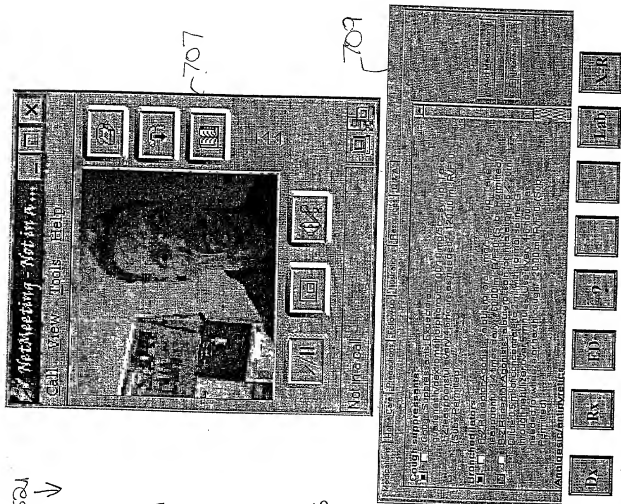


FIGURE 9B

102250-27425800

511 ↘

609 ↘

607 ↘

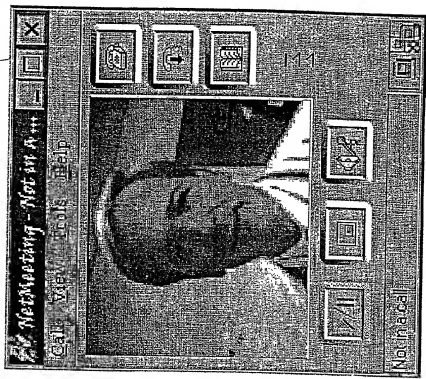
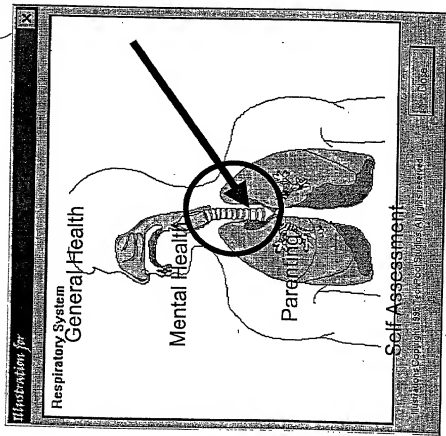


FIGURE 10

1022330 22123800

Instructions for Mike Cochran		Dr. William Edward Crounse MD
Acute bronchitis		
What is it?	Bronchitis is an inflammation or irritation of the lung's airways. These airways are the trachea, or windpipe, and its large branch tubes, the bronchi. Acute bronchitis comes on suddenly.	
What is the cause?	Bronchitis is usually caused by a virus, a type of germ, and begins as a cold in the nose or throat. Sometimes you may also have an infection caused by a bacteria, another type of germ.	
What are the symptoms?	You will have a harsh cough. Your cough usually starts out dry but eventually you begin to cough up phlegm. You may have a fever and feel tired. You may feel discomfort, burning, or pressure in your chest. You may wheeze or feel uncomfortable breathing.	
How is it treated?	Since most of the time acute bronchitis is due to a virus, we usually do not use antibiotic medicines. Treatment is aimed at relieving your symptoms to let your air passages heal. You may be given medicine to help quiet your cough, especially if it is keeping you awake at night. If you are wheezing, we may give you medicines for that. Drink plenty of fluids so phlegm is easier to cough up. Rest helps your body heal. You may be given medicine to treat a bacterial infection if that is a factor.	
What can I expect?	Your cough may last for weeks. Bronchitis usually goes away without leaving any permanent damage. You may return to work or school once your fever is gone and you feel strong enough for your usual activities.	
What to watch for.	If you smoke, avoid it if you can, or at least cut back. Finish all antibiotic medicines prescribed.	



FIGURE 11A

Instructions for Mike Cochran

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD
Acute bronchitis

Medications

acetaminophen 325 mg tablets:

Take 1-2 every 4-6 hours as needed.

Acetaminophen (analgesic and anti-pyretic) is used to treat pain and fever. It does not relieve inflammation (redness, stiffness, and swelling). Many prescription and non-prescription drugs contain acetaminophen. Check how much they contain so you do not take too much. Drinking alcohol while taking acetaminophen can cause liver damage. Taking ibuprofen (Advil), naproxen (Aleve), or aspirin with acetaminophen over a long period of time can cause kidney damage. Take with food.

codeine/guaifenesin 10/100 mg/5cc syrup:

Take 1 teaspoonful 3-4 times daily as needed.

Codeine/guaifenesin (a cough suppressant/expectorant) is used to treat cough in colds, influenza, and hay fever. It loosens mucus in the lungs so it can be coughed up. It decreases coughing. Codeine is a narcotic. It can be addictive. It may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and constipation. Take with a full glass of water. Take with food.

erythromycin base 333 mg tablets:

Take 1 three times daily, 10 days

Erythromycin (an antibiotic) is used to treat infection. It kills bacteria. Call us if you have severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, abdominal pain, yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, or pale stools. Do not take erythromycin with Zalcitabine or Hismoxal. Take with a full glass of water. Take with or without food.

General Medication Warnings

Allergic reactions to a medicine may cause tightness in the throat or chest, difficulty swallowing, rapid heart beat, feeling faint, and skin rash. Call us or 911 right away if this happens. If you believe your medicine is making you sick, call us before taking more. Do not stop taking your medicines before checking with us.

Take your medicine at the same times each day, unless you only take it as needed. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take two doses at once unless otherwise directed. Do not share your medicine with others. Do not take any medicine after it is too old (look at the expiration date on the label). Keep medicines in original containers in a dry place. Keep all medicines away from children.

Don't drive until you learn how this medicine affects you. Do not work around dangerous machinery. Do not climb ladders or work in high places. Danger increases if you drink alcohol or take medicine affecting alertness and reflexes.

We may have prescribed this medicine for some other reason than stated in the patient information.

FIGURE 11B

TUESDAY 2/21/2000

Instructions for Mike Cochran

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD
Acute bronchitis

Breathing starts to have a wheeze or whistling sound.
Wheezing is a type of difficult breathing. Having a wheeze can feel a little like trying to breathe through a straw. Breathing is usually noisy. There may be a cough.

You have pain in the chest that gets worse with deep breathing or coughing.

The cough is not gone in 2 weeks.

Home Care Instructions

Drink at least 4 glasses of water or juice a day.

Use a cool mist humidifier in the room.

Do not use boiling water or hot steam. These can cause accidental burns. Do not add any medication to the water.

You may slowly resume your normal level of activity once you feel better.

Listen to your body. Let it be your guide. You might need to sit down or rest between activities. Space your daily activities to save your energy. Avoid becoming too tired. Going back to your usual activities too quickly could slow your recovery.

Use a cough medicine to help you get adequate rest.

Coughing is one way the body gets rid of mucus and infection from the lungs. If your cough is not disturbing your sleep or activities, allow yourself to cough. However, sleep is important for your recovery. Use a cough suppressant if necessary for sleep.

Follow-up Appointments

Make an appointment with Dr. William Edward Crounse MD if you are not better.

When: 1 week

FIGURE 11C

102250-24223360

PATIENTED Prescriptions

100%

Dr. William Edward Crouse MD

Rx

Prescription(s) for:
Mika Cochran

Created with The PATIENT ED® System 3.0.0.473

erythromycin base 333 mg tablets
Amount: 30 Duration: 10 days
Refills: 0
Instructions:
Take 1 three times daily.
Substitutions permitted

FIG. 12